
the three-fourths of our population the means which might have made their occupation doubly productive; for it is a truth which ought to be impressed upon the whole community, that the great cause of the depression of the agricultural occupation has been its destitution of capital: nay, it has become the habit of the country to turn the wealth that occupation as fast as it is earned into other channels—into trade, where it is by degrees almost always dissipated—into manufactures, where much of it has been sunk—into education for the liberal professions, which have become crowded—into the fitting out of sons and daughters for a near or far country where they might enjoy ease and indolence—another name for killing time and worrying out an useless life in a shortened existence.

The young man possessing means sufficient to stand in the place of the proceeds of personal labor can satisfactorily apply those means in the occupation of the farm; and the management of the farm may be made to conduce to a better degree of enjoyment than leisure or even the best of other employments. That enjoyment of property which is derived from its mere expenditure is like all the animal enjoyments which leave nothing for the future better than pain and regret. If we have property and can with its use associate the assurance of its accumulation, there is pleasure in its possession—if we can contribute at the same time in the use of property to the welfare of others as well as ourselves, the pleasure is increased.

Men of leisure and fortune can take up the occupation of the farmer, and by a systematic course in the cultivation of land in any part of New England may not only preserve the capital judiciously invested, but may increase the means for liberal personal expenditure and of ultimate accumulated wealth.

I will suppose that the experiment shall be tried on any of those tracts of land in New England, of which there is a much greater amount in the State of Maine than in all others, still covered with the flowing forest. As good land as any yet settled yet remains. The quantity may be any amount less than a thousand acres. The wood and timber upon this land may or may not be valuable. The clearing may commence as can be done to best advantage—in lots of ten, twenty, fifty, or an hundred acres, according to the size of the farm. I will suppose my model farm to contain three hundred acres—two hundred acres of which to be for clearing, and one hundred acres for wood. If the two hundred acres be all feasible land, and every part can be accessible to water upon the surface, I would divide the two hundred acres into five forty-acre lots—subdividing as many as may be convenient into twenty-acre squares so that two might be thrown into one.

The first clearing of this land will accord to the convenience of the owner. Good and heavy timbered forest land may cost five dollars the acre. The timber and wood saved upon this land will pay for its cost in clear profits: this has been the case with many hundreds of acres purchased within the last thirty years on a range within five miles of either the Connecticut or Merrimack rivers. The first fence thrown around the new clearing, where the wood is to be consumed and disposed of as a burden, is log fence constructed from the burned trees. Sometimes a fence of split rails is made; and in these cases the new fence may last for eight or ten years. True economy suggests the construction, as soon as may be, of a permanent fence. On land filled with rocks, this is best done at once in the erection of good and durable stone wall: it should be laid so deep in the ground as to preclude the action of frost, and with so much skill as to prevent its falling from the assaults of animals or being surmounted by jumping over it. Such permanent stone wall, should it cost twice as much as that which commonly encloses our fields, will be cheapest in the end. Land free from stones may be enclosed either by a fence of posts well fixed in the ground with rails—or posts to which boards are fastened with spikes—or with split stone posts inserted in the ground for the support of the railing or boarding fastened to them. These fences, the posts of cedar or chestnut burned to a coal on each end, the top to be burned, and supply the place of the bottom when the latter shall be decayed, will last at small expense for annual repairs for many years when well made. But the experiment on land destitute of the rocks as a material for fence should be made of constructing those permanent hedges which will last for ages, and which in the proper place as useful for fences will be among those sure investments which are as permanent as the terra firma on which they are planted. The planting of the hedge, with the kind of tree or bush best adapted to the plains land of New England, I leave for the instruction of those more competent to the task than myself. In aid of the hedge, which may be perfected in the course of a few years inside of temporary fence supplying its place while the hedge is growing, ditches may be made to answer a valuable purpose, the hedge being planted in a direct line along the ridge formed from throwing out the ground.

The safe fence, if permanent, around every field, will always be its sure protection. Access to the field is most convenient through well-constructed, self-shutting gates secured in permanent stone posts that can be removed only by human agency. The expense of burning and clearing lands will in the first year be repaid by the crop of that year: new cleared burnt ground is generally safer for its first crop than any other land. Clover and herdsgrass or timothy should be sown with the first crop of grain: if the land be hard-pan and rocky soil, the ground may continue in hay or pasture until the stumps of the first clearing shall become decayed fit to be extracted, which in hard wood land will be four or five years—in hard pine three years, or magnificent white pines at any time when a sufficient artificial force can be applied. The plough cannot well operate until the stumps are taken away, nor ought it to be frequently used where there is a serious obstruction from rocks. Where both stumps and rocks can be extracted, the regular rotation of crops should be commenced before the virgin fertility of new lands shall be taken from them in a series of successive crops.

A square whether regular or oblong is more pleasant to the eye than a field surrounded by crooked lines in irregular shape; and direct lines in making enclosures may be pursued at even less cost than indirect ones.

The beauty of a regular square field is increased by the clean cultivation extending to the very outward edge.

Thus far, in clearing our new farm, we have encountered no expense that is not a profitable investment. At the end of the first step of clearing and well enclosing, at the present price of any where in New England or New York, we will in all cases have obtained the value of the labor bestowed; and the increased value of the soil will be so much addition to our capital.

The buildings, if erected solely for the accommodation of the farm itself, or even for the personal accommodation of the man of wealth who best consults his ease and his convenience, need not be expensive. A man of fortune who does not make the business of the field his daily pursuit, may suit his house his stables, granaries, barns and yards to his own convenience. Our opinion will always be better of the farmer who lives himself in the airy cottage with the cost of two or three thousand, than in the palace which may cost twenty, thirty or fifty thousand dollars.

The barns, stables, sheds and granaries should always be ample for the protection of the animals and the crops kept upon the farm. The greater permanence that shall be given to the erection, if not carried to extravagance, the better must be the investment. That building or implement is most valuable which may be continued longest in use without repairs; and in the construction of buildings especially, the first foundation may be made to answer the purpose of repeated erections. The exposure of numerous buildings to a large surface of flattened roofs is an evil that seems to have little weight with the builders and owners of the present age. Perhaps there was no better farmer than that man, first in the hearts of his countrymen, George Washington: his house and his buildings at Mount Vernon, dilapidated though they now are, not having been touched for improvement for nearly half a century, still stand as a model for the gentleman farmer who consults economy and ease. The mansion, as it was originally erected probably near a hundred years ago, contained few rooms, and those of six feet to enter and pass through without stooping. An addition was made after the General's return from the wars for the accommodation and entertainment of the numerous visitors who flocked to his retreat; and in this was a drawing room of the whole extent of the addition whose height might embrace the twelve or fourteen feet of the two stories of the first erection. This addition with the piazza on the eastern front extending the whole length improved rather than injured the mansion in its full proportions. The household servants and the slaves employed in the large farming operations of Mount Vernon, according to the practice of the southern planters, occupied small buildings at no very great distance: these were surmounted with the sharp roofs and gable ends that distinguish the first erection of the Dutch buildings at Albany and Coeymans in New York, which still stands as if to put to shame the dilapidated erections of modern date which appear to be older, although built one hundred years after them. The life of Mount Vernon—its former fertile fields worn out and abandoned, its tenements deserted, its beautiful gardens and walks grown up and shaded with an intermixture of natural and artificial shrubbery and flowers, trees, bushes and briars—seems to have faded and passed away like the sainted warrior and statesman who chose this for his favorite retreat: but this consecrated spot continues to speak the wisdom and the good taste of its former illustrious proprietor.

With the clearing of lands, the construction of fences and the erection of buildings, we have laid the foundation for the management of the farm in the hands of the man of means who wishes to make the most of them. Some of the best farmers of New England—the market farmers in the vicinity of Boston I consider to be the best in the country—say that it matters not so much what the land is, as how it is managed. Their works prove their doctrine; for I have seen upon the premises of some of these farmers land divided only by the road which coursed along the foot of a rocky ridge, where the profits were now really as great upon the gravelly, rocky knolls on which the soil had been created, after successive diggings into the pan all as hard as solid stone, as upon the free black alluvion on the other side of the highway which alone at first invited the labor of making the most productive garden. The first rate soil, once sufficient for the scattered population which owned it, was not enough for the employment of the new generations following. The little farms (not then regarded as farms but called "places") were subdivided, by parceling off the lower and richer fields of twenty or thirty acres, into some three or four enclosures for the use of as many sons of one father, and the pasture uplands extending up the side and over the rocky ridges to a greater extent were made up for a similar division. Now the best "place" of the extended neighborhood is one made entirely from the former barren ridge. Over this ridge, in quest of barberries supposed then to be poisonous to the small grains or of hickory nuts when the frosts of autumn caused them to fall, I had strayed when in extreme youth nearly fifty years ago: now, after thousands of tons of small and larger stones have been taken away, it becomes a garden, yielding in rich luxuriant vegetation of the largest growth, and two, three and four crops in a season. The annual planting and cultivation, although in itself giving a great profit for a small amount of labor, is not all: the ground performs a double operation. On less than twenty acres of land thus made by the persevering efforts of the cultivator, have been produced in a single season one thousand barrels of orchard fruit, which averaged in the market at least two dollars the barrel, and gave a clear profit of more than one thousand dollars.

(Concluded next week.)

Burn Salve.—The following recipe for making a Burn Salve, we have used and known to be used with success for better than thirty years. It will take 2 oz. of the inside bark of white Elder 1 oz. of Sheep clover 1 oz. of Life Everlasting 2 oz. of bees wax 1 pint of Linseed oil 1 gill of spirits turpentine.

Simmer the whole over a slow fire for an hour, then strain through a clean sieve or cloth, and add as much white lead as will make the mixture of the consistence of cream. Let this be spread on a fine cloth and applied to the burn: the dressing to be repeated three times a day.—*American Farmer.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONGRESS assembled on Monday, Dec. 5, but in consequence of there being no quorum in the Senate the two first days, the Message was not delivered till Wednesday. It arrived in this town on Saturday evening last, and we publish it to the exclusion of other matter prepared. On Thursday, Mr. Benton, according to previous notice, asked leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. Leave being granted, the bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

In the House, Mr. Adams gave notice that he should move to rescind the 21st rule, which provides for the non-reception of Abolition petitions—and Mr. Everett, of Vermont, gave notice that he should move to bring in a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Act. Letter writers from Washington predict that the Bankrupt law will be repealed without delay. Some, however, predict that the Captain will veto it.

President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We have continued reason to express our profound gratitude to the great Creator of all things for the numerous benefits conferred upon us as a People. Blessed with genial seasons, the husbandman has his granaries filled with the fruits of his industry, and the laborer in other regions. The health of the country, with partial exceptions, has for the past year been well preserved; and under their free and wise institutions, the United States are rapidly advancing towards the consummation of the high destiny which an overruling Providence seems to have marked out for them. Except in the domain of discord, and at peace with the world, we are left free to consult as to the best means of securing and advancing the happiness of the People. Such are the circumstances under which you now assemble in your respective chambers, and which should lead us to unite in praise and thanksgiving to that great Being who made us, and who preserves us as a nation.

I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the happy change in the aspect of our foreign affairs since my last annual message. Causes of complaint at that time existed between the United States and Great Britain, which, attended by irritating circumstances, threatened most seriously the public peace. The difficulty of adjusting amicably the questions at issue between the two countries, was in no small degree augmented by the lapse of time since we had their opinions. The opinions entertained by the Executive in regard to the leading topics in dispute, were frankly set forth in the Message at the opening of your late session. The appointment of a special minister by Great Britain to the United States, with power to negotiate upon most of the points of difference, indicated a desire on her part amicably to adjust them, and that minister was met by the Executive in the same spirit of friendship and good will. The treaty consequent thereon, having been duly ratified, by the two Governments, a copy, together with the correspondence which accompanied it, is herewith communicated. I trust that whilst you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be a means of preserving, for an undisturbed future, our amicable relations with the United Kingdom, and thus securing the peace of Christendom. The immediate effect of the Treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security afforded to mercantile enterprise, which, no longer apprehensive of interruption, will adventure its speculations in the most distant seas, and freighted with the diversified products of every land, return to bless our own. There is nothing in the Treaty which, in the slightest degree, compromises the honor or dignity of either nation. Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always be a matter of difficulty between States, is the question of the conduct of the United States towards the African slave trade. 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WILLIAM NOYES, *Secretary.*
Winthrop, Dec. 1, 1842.

POETRY.

For the Farmer & Advocate.

AN ACROSTIC.

Suggested by the death of a beloved friend.
A last! another soul has fled!
Low lies our Grover with the dead!
Prepared to benefit his race,
He's gone to heaven, that blessed place,
E'er long his voice with joy we heard
Upon the earth, and marked each word
So full of wisdom, love, and truth.
Give tears, O, willow, freely shed!
Revere with awe the student's bed!
O'er friend is free from scenes of woe;
Vacant his place with us below.
Enshrined in friendship's ardent love,
Returned is he to God above.

EPHRAIM.

Boston, Coll. Dec. 10, 1842.

[N. B. Will the Franklin Register please copy?]

[From the Boston Courier.]

TO THE ANGEL CHILD OF MOUNT AUBURN.

BY ISAAC F. SHEPARD.

As you enter the sacredly beautiful Mount Auburn, following the right hand avenue, your steps lead to what is named Yarrow Path, where stands the monument owned by F. J. Binney, Esq., of Boston. There is within the enclosure a full length portrait, in marble, of his own little daughter, as she lay in death's embrace, from the chisel of Boston's favorite sculptor, Henry Dexter. It has been justly called the enchantment of the place, and is no less interesting for its beauty than from the fact that it is the first full length ever cut from marble in Boston; and, indeed, in New England. It was after looking at it for the fiftieth time that the accompanying lines were written:—
Slumber on, slumber on, thou beautiful thing!
For thy rest is guarded by the winged cherub,
As hovering over this love-hallowed place,
This cherub bent to the heart-winning face,
Imprinting a kiss, then floating on high,
Communing with zephyrs their pure lullaby.
Slumber on, slumber on! Though thy pulses are still,
Nor beats thy young heart with a life-giving thrill,
Thy lips are yet speaking with spirit-born tone,
Whose echoes are waking in soul-deep alone,
Inspiring the thoughts of the visions that lie
Deep hid in the sight of thine earth-closing eye.
Slumber on, slumber on! The birds carol near
Their mellowest songs to thy listening ear,
Half hushed, as if fearing to wake from its rest,
And call thy pure spirit away from the blast,
While arrow would trouble the regions of love
For a sister won back from the seraphs above.
Slumber on, slumber on! Thy full flowing hair
Seems softly to float on the revelling air;
Thy delicate frame, and thy garments of white,
An angel bespeak from the kingdom of light,
That lures by its presence and reverts us here
To gaze on thy beauty and give thee a tear.
Slumber on, slumber on! There is beauty in death,
All life-like and true, save the heave of thy breath;
And here shall men linger, around the green sod,
Communing with Heaven and purity's God,
And feel they are treading life's confines upon;
Then sleep thou, oh beautiful, sleep sweetly on!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

The Woman Hater;

OR, THE BEGINNING AND THE END.

BY S. D. ANDERSON.

"So, Frank you positively refuse to accompany us to Weston's to-night?" asked Henry Delton, of his friend Frank Harrison, as they left the hall from afternoon exercises. "It is young Weston's birth night party, and all the class will be there. Besides, to see Florence is worth a pilgrimage to the shrine of the holy prophet."
"Is because women are to be admitted that I will not go," said his companion. "Nothing now-a-days can be done without women. I expect next to hear of their being elevated to the chair in some of the Colleges, and if they were, I suppose you would justify the proceeding, and cry, as you usually do, 'let the toast be, dear woman.' No, I will not go: I hate women."
"Yes, with a most ancient hatred," replied the other, laughing. "Now there is Florence Weston, that you would give the blue ribbon you got at the last examination for. And still you hate the women. Ah! you may talk as you will, but in a mind so filled with the beautiful as yours, (and what so beautiful as women?) there can be no hatred." And he commenced humming the old air of—"My Love is like the red, red rose."
"Why, Harry, will you be harping on that silly tale about Florence Weston? You know that I despise the whole sex, and still you continue to lead your aid to the circulation of that scandal. I tell you, if I did not know your perfect insanity on this subject, I would be disposed to find fault with you on this account; but as you love me, do cease those vile sentimental songs that you are eternally singing. Next to the crying of a child, I detest this love of the sentimental—this sickly, die-away trash. Tom Moore has much to answer for in getting up this pseudo taste in songs."
"And Frank Harrison has shown himself no mean pupil in the line, if I read initials aright. Who is that F. H. in the Magazine, that discourses so masterly of 'Love'? There you need not blush, 'tis all out; and Florence thinks it beautiful—but if so bad, why not you correct the taste?"
"Why, I do not pretend to be a saint, to preach to all, and one must write something that will please, or he will have no readers; besides, it is so fashionable that we fall in with the current, without knowing it. Who has been kind enough to indicate to Miss Weston the paternity of that effort? That was the 'unkindest cut of all.'"
"Why, her brother, I suppose; who so likely? He knows of our devotion to the Muses; you and he used to read Byron together! A precious companion for a woman hater.—By-the-by, did you know that Weston is paying his addresses to Miss Colton, quite attentively?—Take now this ring, 'tis thine, love.'"
"Then just stop that singing, while I tell you that if anything serious grows out of this, I shall hold you responsible for the offence; your nonsensical sentimental songs, have done this."
"O a most grave Mentor!" said Delton, indulging in a burst of merriment; "but let Weston alone; he is gathering the roses in his youth, and not waiting until the chill blasts of autumn have scattered half the perfume, & then have to be content to take the remainder. That will be your case, Frank; so happy fellow will spirit-away Florence yet."
"I do not believe in modern prophets, Henry, and if I did, I do not think the mantle has

fallen on you; and, as for Florence Weston, she is and must always be, a stranger to me. I extend to her the same general respect that I do to the sex; nothing more. I do not like women; not because they are not like us in form and features, as some think, and ascribe it to personal vanity, but because I think them devoid of principle. You have not forgotten the melancholy end of Singleton, and all for a woman. He was worth a host of heartless coquettes, and yet he fell a victim to their arts! No! no! you cannot change me—I am resolute."
"Well, Harrison, you are a strange compound of contradictions. Young, ardent, and enthusiastic—with a soul alive to the sweet emotions of our nature—living in the ideal, and reveling in the enjoyment of the Poet's life, and yet flinging from you the Poet's greatest prize—woman. I will give it up in despair. You are an enigma, but the key will yet be found to unlock the casket."
"I'll bide my time, without a fear as to the result," was the answer; "but here we are at my lodgings, and so farewell. I wish you all happiness to night, and of that happiness, I suppose there can be no doubt, when Love rules the feast. Give my respects to young Weston."

"Yes, and Florence too," said Delton, and striking into the air of a favorite song, he passed gaily down the street, his thoughts filled with visions, and in all bright woman ruled supreme.

Frank Harrison was the only child of wealthy and indulgent parents, and now had left the paternal residence for the purpose of finishing his course of studies in a sister city. Possessed of a noble and prepossessing appearance, as well as the more engaging charms of the mind, he would have been welcome into any circle in which his fancy or vanity could have called him. To him study had been a pleasure rather than a task—but he ever preferred the flowery paths of light literature, to the rough and difficult sciences. Still he did not neglect them; but in his moments of leisure and relaxation, he came back to cull the roses of poetical inspiration and live for a brief time amid the faultless creations of his fancy, and now, as he sat in the student's room, no better picture could be presented to the reader than the arrangement of that chamber: it told the vagaries of the owner's mind. Around the walls were ranged busts of the older masters—Plato and Virgil, and Dante and Homer; and still later in mingled confusion, Voltaire and Locke, and Newton, and Milton and Byron, and then the works of all these were strewn upon the table of the young dreamer; and mingled with them were to be found the names of others known in the literary circles of the day. And he was a Poet—this wild youth; and scattered on the pages of his journal, were to be found snatches of wild and impassioned verse that were far above the efforts of an every-day sonneteer; and now he was seated beside that table, covered with the thoughts of years; his head resting on his hand, and gazing pensively on the features of a young and fair creature in miniature, that was lying before him. The lamp was sinking low, shedding a vague and indistinct light over the room.—The curtains were closely drawn and all within was stillness, and where are the dreamer's thoughts? Perhaps with the scenes of his infancy, in the green fields of his youth, with the sister that gladdened him in the days of his childhood, and the recollection of whose parting prayer was now stimulating him in the pursuit of fame; perhaps with the companions of his boyhood, the partners of his early toils and trials; but no, he looks up, and replacing the miniature, he said aloud—

"I'll not believe those who speak of woman's faith; did I not trust all to her? and she was faithful, and how I did love that girl, without a fear—without a doubt I trusted all to her; in that one venture, all was lost, and she left without a word: she who had so often spoke of love that could I have doubted, her voice would have won away all fears; but she took her departure without a sign of farewell to one who she knew worshipped her. O! Clara Mordant, you have wronged a heart that could have broken to save you from sorrow."

Here his feelings overcame him, and he arose and paced the apartment with the mood of one who would escape from that bitterest of all sorrows, to think—and how over that lonely and exiled heart flowed the tide of memory! Thoughts that had been the tenants of that seared bosom in solitude for years, now burst their bands and swept away in their wild fury all the strength of his character. Long and bitter was the struggle for the mastery—but when the stream of his passion had spent itself, he became sobered down, and resumed his seat in silence. Taking from a secret part of his travelling trunk a parcel, he untied the envelope, and produced several letters, which he proceeded to unfold until he came to one which appeared to arrest his attention more than the rest. This he read and re-read, as if to draw from it some inference gratifying to his wishes, but in vain. Nothing could be gleaned from the perusal but the one at which he had before arrived, *unfaithfulness*. Satisfied with the result, he again deposited the letters in the safe, and taking up a book, he soon appeared to be deeply buried in its contents.

From the uniform and repeated refusals given to the invitations of his friends to accompany them into the society of woman, and the usual vein of his remarks when they were made the subject of comment by the world, Frank Harrison had acquired the unenviable name of a woman-hater. He had not taken sufficient interest in the affair at the commencement to contradict the statement, and when at last he woke up to the truth, he found that the wing had become feathered, and the flight taken. From the inflexible and unbending flat of public opinion, there could be no appeal. And a singular character was this young Harrison. To the many he was a riddle, not understood, not appreciated; to them he appeared heartless and cold, devoid of the finer feelings of our nature. Proud as he was of the character, he did not stoop to undecy them; and this refusal on his part, was taken as an additional evidence of the fact. But to the few who had his confidence and friendship, he was a different being; open and frank when he felt there was no duplicity, no guile, they could see all the minor touches of his wayward and erratic character, and they loved and respected him in proportion as they were admitted into his confidence. Generous to a fault, he was ever ready to forgive, if forgiveness were possible; if not, he was no mean or secret foe. His benevolence and charity were ever active,

and outspreading themselves into the abodes of the children of misfortune and poverty, they became the harbingers of peace and happiness to all. But his actions were secret; his name headed no pompous list for public inspection; his influence raised no fanciful scene of bubble-life existence, to-day sporting on the topmost wave of popular applause, to-morrow gone and heard of no more—the creature of an hour. This would not have been Frank Harrison, wild as he was in the visions of gay and pleasure-seeking youth. No crime had as yet been imputed to him, even by his enemies, or those who envied him the rare gifts that were his. And he—was he happy? The world would have said yes—the sage would have been, as is usually the case, mistaken. In that pale and placid brow, in the deep and restless glance of the eye, in the moments when even the malice of the crowd could not prevent the shade of sadness from seating itself upon those features—could be read a tale of mystery, a tale of suffering. Young as was that heart, still it had suffered, and that in silence and alone. The wound had been concealed, not cured—and now the victim, like the stricken dove, held the arrow to his heart that he felt was fatal. All this was in the history of the past.

The morning of the day succeeding that on which the party (which was spoken of at the commencement of the tale) was held, broke upon the earth in beauty and splendor. It seemed as if nature was holding a festival over the charms of the season, and dressed like a bride for the altar, was waiting the gaiety and the song. All was beauty. The light danced in the sunlight; the notes of the wild birds echoed melody from the hill side; the breath of the zephyr came laden with the perfume from the thousand flowers that decked the fair face of nature; the merry voices of children sporting in the hey-day of youthful enjoyment, all broke upon the ear of Frank Harrison, as he, in company with a friend, was enjoying the delight of a morning ramble in the country. His companion, like himself, was a young student, in the same class. Like him, young and enthusiastic, he had become the firmest friend; and now Ernest Leman was the only confidant and adviser of Frank Harrison. The beauty and variety of the scenes through which they were continually passing, acting upon the fancy of the friends, kept up the steam of conversation for a time; but as the walk was extended, they gradually sank into silence, and each seemed occupied with his own thoughts. And when do youth and poetry want companions? To them every thing is dressed in the colors of the rainbow, and peopled with the creatures of the fancy.—This silence was at length broken by Ernest, who said, inquiringly—

"What detained you from Weston's last night, Frank? Delton said you would be there."

"O, that was one of Delton's jokes. Do you not know him yet, Ernest? He is always bantering me about young Weston's sister, Florence. I am inclined to think he does that to draw attention from the rather particular civilities of himself. Do you not think so?"

"Quite probable, Frank. But what is the reason that you absent yourself so much from the company of females; and you are growing worse as you continue amongst us. I do not mean to flatter, but you are welcome in my circle. Come, Frank, tell me in the name of old friendship, what are the reasons?"

"Well, Ernest, I will trust you, as I know you will sympathize with me; but it is an old story, and one that I fear you, like the world, will not believe. It is fashionable to talk of broken hearts and blighted hopes, but it is also fashionable to connect them always with woman, and make man the sufferer, not as one who feels, but one who inflicts the pain. This may be the case often—and I am not the apologist for such conduct; but the shade is not all on that side of the picture. Here let me take a seat beneath this oak, and I will fulfil my promise."

"With the history of my early life you are already familiar. I was in youth what the world would call romantic. I loved not the busy crowd, and the scenes of merriment to me at such times had no enticement. I loved to wander away from the haunts of men, and find in the forest shades, and in the lore of the ancients, fitter food for my nature. I was particularly fond of poetry, and read with rapture all the ideal longings of the masters of song. I loved to lay around me scenes of fancy, bright and beautiful as Calypso and her Golden Isle, and people it with the creatures of the magic world, and in all, one being made the wilderness blossom as the rose. My excitable fancy had fashioned forth such a being as I could love, a being in whom I could treasure up all the rich outpourings of a fond heart, one whom I could talk to—and that converse would be poetry and love. In this wise made I the current of my life to flow. Of the real world I knew but little. I did not mingle in its busy and stormy scenes. To me there had no beauty—and as I had no strong ties to call me there, I did not participate in its gaieties and amusements. Thus passed the early days of my existence, and this was my character when the time came at which I was to enter College. I left the home of my infancy for the first time, and entered upon the new, and to me dreaded career of public life. Here all was strange—men, I soon found that many of my wild and visionary notions of men and things must be given up. The lessons that I had learned from books must be re-read; and the sterner and more practical ones of experience substituted. This was a severe task but it was accomplished. Of man's character I soon became the master, in the many exhibitions that I saw in the daily walks of life. I soon became, like them, guided by the light of experience. I learned not to trust to all, but to judge of man as man; not to hold up the imperfections in their worst view, and call out for a condemnation; nor to exhibit the bright side of the case, and elevate the subject to a place amid the stars. This was soon learned; but with woman the case was different. Mingling little with them, I still continued to hold high the standard of female faith and conduct. It is true it was in some measure modified, as I heard from the conversation of my fellow students many a trait described that I had hitherto been ignorant of; but still I was disposed to trust implicitly in the purity and steadfastness of woman's faith; yet the trial had not come. Among the many students that had centered at C—none were more universally respected than

George Mordant. A sameness of tastes and feelings soon ripened into friendship between us, and we became firm and constant companions. He was a native of the east and had commenced his studies there, but the illness of an only sister had made a change of climate necessary for her, and he had accompanied her South, and taken up his residence at C—. As he feared he would be detained for some time here, he had enrolled his name among the students at this place, and thus he was when I became acquainted with him. As was anticipated, the change had been beneficial to his sister, and the roses of health again began to bloom upon her cheeks; but still they had determined to prolong their visit for some months, in the hopes of a permanent recovery. After repeated invitations from Mordant to accompany him to his house, I did so, and was introduced to his sister, Clara Mordant, who was all that the most fastidious could hope for in female perfection—such as I had in my dreams of the ideal enshrined on the altar of my affections—and now she had given them a habitation and a name. I will not describe her. She was such as the poet dreams of when he calls woman a Divinity. Need I tell you I loved her? The long-wished for idol had been found—the resting place had been gained—the dreams had been realized, and I went home that night a new being. I now felt as if the world to me had been created anew. I saw new beauties in nature, and I fiercer forms in art. I heard sweeter notes in music, and deeper truths in melody. All was wild intoxication to me. From that time I was a constant visitor at Mordant's. Night after night found me there, drinking in from the eyes and voice of Clara the untold delights of a first love, and I fancied that I was not an unwelcome visitor to Clara; but when did love not flatter? I thought I could detect the tinge of colour in her cheek at my coming, and the tremor of the voice at the farewell. The repetition of the praised song made me hope, and all the thousand trifles by which the birth of love is heralded, came upon my spirit sweet as the voice of angels. And I yielded to the young hope without distrust—such was my faith in woman—such the perfect confidence of true and trusting affection. And then as our intimacy increased, and with it my deep passion for this girl, one by one the light and fairy hopes of my heart would betray themselves to her, and she, all blushing, would consent, and thus the ties that bound me to her were eternally fixed. And then came the summer evening walks, when the moon was up, and the very silence was full of love; and thus wore away the season of their sojourn at C—. No word had as yet been spoken, but then the eyes had spoken more truly than words to me the love I hoped for—her marked preference for my company to that of all others, told me the tale of returned passion, and I asked not for words. What need of them to translate the poetry of devotion like mine! She could read it in every look, in every action. I lived but with her; and when alone, thought but of the meetings. To me she was all in character and action. I was a novice in the appreciation of female character, having learned the little I knew, more from the experience of others than my own. I had mingled but little in the society of females, and looking on them through the medium of an excitable fancy, no marvel that I was capable of being deceived. But Clara Mordant was above such a suspicion from me. I had given to her the guileless offering of a trusting heart. She saw it, and could she now deceive? But time flew away, and the hour of parting came. I told her all, and she listened, nothing loth. And though no answer came, still to me the silence was eloquent of acceptance. No words could have told more to me of hope, and as I pressed her hand in mute devotion, I felt the prize was mine. But why need I dwell to you on the parting? Enough that she departed for her home. And now came the hours of loneliness to me—but still I lived on the sweet hope of the fulfillment of my wishes—and then how sweet to me came the long-looked for letter! It is true it did not breathe the deep spirit of my burning passion, but it was a letter from Clara. Another and another—and then came the last. It spoke of brighter prospects for me than the student's sister—it told me of the hindrance she feared she would be in the path of life in which I would be called to walk—it hinted of a father's displeasure and a mother's frown, and concluded by bidding me *adieu*. The scales fell from my eyes as if by magic, and I saw myself the victim of a coquette. I heard from the lips of men the arts that had been used to catch me—I heard the story narrated of the bantering just from female friends, that led Clara to the trial. All this was plain, but then I had been blinded by my passion; young as I was, unschooled in the duplicity of the world, and believing and trusting all in the purity of female minds, I had been made the butt and jest of the whole place. My feelings had been sported with, and now I was taunted with a want of discernment. Stung as I was by this want of principle in Clara Mordant, I returned her an answer, accepting the kind solicitude for my welfare, and bidding her farewell for ever. Disappointed where I had staked all my affections—pained at the conduct of her brother, and heartily tired of a place that constantly reminded me of scenes which it was my endeavour to forget, I obtained leave of absence and quitted the place. Hearing of this institution, I made application for admission, and was successful. Here I have tried, but in vain, to forget the scenes of my early life. The memory of Clara Mordant still clings to me. I have joined in the gay and exciting scenes of a College life, but still that dream and that fair face are by my side. They stand beside me in sickness and in health—in the busy walks of life, and the silence of night—tinging the current of my existence—and when they speak to me of beauty and youth, and solicit me to the dance and the song, they little think what thoughts of bitter moment they call up. But now you know all, you can understand and judge—if wrong, censure me—if not, at least when all the world blames, I will have the consolation of knowing one understands me."

As he ended there was a pause of some moments, as if each were fearful of disturbing the chain of thought that bound them to the past. Ernest at last spoke in a tone of voice that betrayed much agitation.

"But why do you let the memory of one so unworthy of you and of the sex, deter you from the enjoyment of the society of the pure and good, or do you think them all alike devoid of principle?"

"No, that would be a libel on the sex that I do not wish to be guilty of,—but I am fearful of again trusting my happiness in the keeping of any woman. That they are all devoid of principle I do not believe."

"Women, certainly," answered his friend, "have a greater amount of pure feeling than men, and where this is, there cannot be a want of correct principle."

"That women have purer feelings than men in general cannot be denied, and of principle, when that principle is not buried in the mass of vanity and false pride introduced through the medium of a perverted education, and the example of those by whom they are surrounded. This is the rock on which so many are wrecked—but I fear it will be hard to unite me to the world again."

"I will trust to time to heal the breach between you and the sex," said his friend; and, rising, they wended their way back to the city.

Years have passed since then, and Frank Harrison has been high in the esteem of his fellow men, and enjoyed many gifts of honour from the people among whom he has fixed his residence. He is still a bachelor, but the ladies will have it that the prospect of a speedily approaching wedding, in the arrangements for which a certain Florence Weston is deeply interested, is a sure indication that his friend was not mistaken in trusting to time to heal the breach between him and the sex. It is proper likewise to add, that the heartless coquette, who could basely throw away the priceless jewel of a true heart, has met the neglect to which such conduct is ever entitled.

National Magazine of Literature, Art and Fashion.

GRAHAM'S LADY'S & GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE PROSPECTUS FOR 1843.

Editors: GEORGE R. GRAHAM & RUFUS W. GRISWOLD.

Regular Contributors: J. Fenimore Cooper, Richard H. Dana, William Cullen Bryant, Henry W. Longfellow, T. C. Grattan, Charles F. Hoffman.

GRAHAM'S is the oldest and most popular of the American Literary Magazines. The number for January, 1843, will be the first of the thirty-fifth volume. Its long and uniformly successful career, from its commencement with a few hundred subscribers, until the present time, when it has a circulation of fifty thousand copies per month, is perhaps as good an evidence of its great and constantly increasing merit as the publisher has in his power to offer. To its old subscribers, he trusts, no assurances are necessary of his determination to maintain its present standard of excellence, and to give it all the aid of his skill and industry in the country. The engagement during the past year of such men as Bryant, Cooper, Dana, Longfellow, Hoffman, Manuev and others, of high reputation in the literary world, as regular contributors, in addition to a previous list embracing many of the first names of the nation, is a sufficient guarantee that the work will continue to be the principal medium of communication between the best authors and the public. Among the attractions of the thirty-fifth volume, will be several Tales by Mr. Grattan, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Manuev, Mr. Herbert, Miss Leslie, 'Mary Clavers,' Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Ellet and Mrs. Stephens; Poems by Mr. Bryant, Mr. Dana, Mr. Longfellow, Mr. Street, Mrs. Clara Smith, Mrs. Osgood, and Mrs. Sigourney; Essays by Mr. Fay, Mr. Jones, Mr. Tuckerman, Mr. Poe, etc. etc. The following more complete list of contributors will convince the reader that it is well nigh impossible to have a superior corps in the present age:—

James Fenimore Cooper, Author of 'The Spy,' 'The Pilot,' 'The Pioneers,' 'Naval History,' 'Home as Found,' 'The American Democrat,' etc.

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John Inman.

GRAHAM'S LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE has been from its establishment more than any other the favorite periodical of the gentler sex. Though its plan does not entirely exclude articles of the most important character—such as have raised Blackwood's, and some other foreign journals to their high influence and reputation—its pages will be principally devoted to what is usually termed light literature. It will be distinguished from other publications of similar aims, by the literary and artistic merit of its contents. While those of other works are unknown or anonymous, the contributors to this are the most eminent authors of our age and country; the very creators—founders—of our NATIONAL LITERATURE. Especially is it celebrated as containing the choicest productions of the finest female writers of the time. Every number contains gems which may be appealed to with pride by the sex as vindicating their intellectual endowments. The following list of authoresses, who have hitherto and will hereafter write for it, will show that in this regard no rivalry to it can be sustained.

Mrs. Emma C. Embury, Author of 'The Wanderer,' 'The Blind Girl,' 'Guido,' and other Poems, etc.

Mrs. Frances Sargent Osgood, Author of 'A Wreath of Wild Flowers from New England,' etc.

Mrs. Clara Smith, Author of 'The Silent Child,' 'The Western Captain,' 'The Silence of Tecumseh,' 'Essays, Critical and Miscellaneous,' etc.

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Mrs. 'Mary Clavers,' Author of 'A New Home—Who'll Follow?' 'Forest Life,' etc.

Mrs. Maria Brooks, Author of 'Zophiel, or The Bride of Seven,' etc.

Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Author of 'Zion's Lullaby' and other Poems; 'Letters to Mothers,' etc.

Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Author of 'Characteristics of Seville,' 'The Ladies in the Country,' etc.

Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, Author of 'Poems and Essays,' etc.

Mrs. Amelia B. Welfly, Author of 'Poems by Amelia,' etc.

Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, Author of 'Tales and Sketches,' etc.

F. E. F., Author of 'The Marriage of Convenience,' etc.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Author of 'Mary Dwyer,' etc.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS.—In the department of Engravings, it is well known that Graham's Magazine has for several years past, been publishing in this or any other country. The highest ambition of rival publishers seems to be to have been to maintain a respectable imitation of the numerous costly and beautiful works of art with which the successive numbers of this journal have been graced. In the course of the succeeding volumes many important new features will be introduced. Sartain and Sudd, the most celebrated Engravers in the Union, and equals of the best in Europe, will continue to furnish their exquisite productions; and Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, G. Parker, A. L. D., Simsbury, Jackson, Jones and others, of New York, and Dodson, Welch & Walters, Tucker and others, of Philadelphia, all among the most eminent *Line Engravers* of the present century, have been engaged to furnish a succession of highly finished steel engravings, superior to any that have hitherto appeared in periodicals. Among the pictures that will be engraved for the volume, in 1843, are several ORIGINAL PAINTINGS by Ingham, Inman, Cole, Thompson, Freeman, Franquet, et al., and other distinguished artists. The American periodicals have hitherto contained, save in a very few instances, only engravings copied from foreign prints. The publisher of Graham's Magazine will be the first to reform the practice, and to make his work strictly original in its embellishments as well as in its literary contents.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.—One of the new features of the coming volume will be the introduction of Portraits of the Contributors to Graham's MAGAZINE, which, of course, will include nearly all the eminent writers of the day. The thirty-fifth volume will include, from the burins of Parker, Dodson, and others, portraits (engraved in the highest style of the art) of Cooper, Hoffman, Longfellow, Maria Del Occidente, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Clara Smith, Mrs. Embury, and several others—all from paintings executed expressly for the purpose.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT will continue to embrace not only our current literature, but also reviews of all new American and foreign works of general interest or value. The criticisms of GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE are acknowledged in all parts of this country to be superior in acumen, honesty and independence to those of any contemporary. Indeed, while a majority of the monthly and quarterly journals have become mere advertising mediums for the bookellers, in which every thing in print is indiscriminately praised, this periodical is looked upon as a just and discriminating arbiter between authors and readers, in which both have implicit confidence.

TERMS.—Graham's Magazine will be published on the first of each month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscribers will therefore receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. The Proprietor being more desirous of presenting the magazine to his readers at the cheapest price, than of making a profit, he has resolved to bring it within the reach of all, offers the following as the LOWEST TERMS at which it can be afforded:—Three dollars per annum in advance for a single Copy, or Two Copies yearly for Five Dollars; Five Copies for Ten Dollars; Ten Copies for Fifteen Dollars; or Eleven for Twenty Dollars. (Clubs furnished as usual) invariably in advance. Postage of all Letters to be prepaid.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM,
No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Thrice-Weekly Age.

THE Subscribers propose to issue THE AGE three times a week during the next session of the Legislature.

It will contain, in addition to the report of Legislative debates and proceedings, the News of the Day, a synopsis of Congressional proceedings, and the original matter which appears in the weekly paper. It is intended that the reports of proceedings shall be full and accurate, and the sketches of debate as complete and perfect, as any that have been published at Augusta.

The character of the questions likely to come before the Legislature during its approaching session, will attach to its proceedings, a degree of interest, certainly not less than in former years. The Districting for the session of 1843, and the Congressional election, and the liquidation of the debt of the State, propositions of Bank reform, and other important matters, cannot fail to render frequent information from Augusta, desirable to all who feel an interest in public affairs.

In consequence of a series of accidents, we were not able last winter, to obtain the services of a constant and regular Reporter, in the Senate. We have now made arrangements, which will insure as such service in both branches of the Legislature.

While however, the Publishers of the THIRCE-WEEKLY AGE feel justified in pledging themselves to furnish, in any event, faithful reports of the doings both of the Senate and House; it is obvious, that upon the extent of the subscriptions obtained, must depend the fulness and completeness of their sketches of debates.

With a little effort on the part of those to whom this Prospectus is addressed, it is hoped that a subscription may be obtained as will justify the expense of as extended reports, as it would be, on any account, desirable to have.

And we may add that as without this effort, we cannot hope to avoid a considerable loss from the publication of an extra paper, a loss which we ought not to be compelled to bear, we feel abundantly justified in asking our friends who may receive this Prospectus, to aid us, so far as they reasonably can, in obtaining a remunerating subscription.

The price of the THIRCE WEEKLY will be ONE DOLLAR for the Session. It will be published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, which will accommodate subscribers on all the important mail routes.

[The price of all subscriptions must be paid in advance. No order will be complied with, unless accompanied by the money.]

WM. R. SMITH & CO.
Augusta, Nov. 22, 1842.

Thrice-weekly Journal.

THE Subscribers propose to publish a paper three times a week during the session of the Legislature of 1843, at \$1 in advance. This Thrice-weekly and Daily paper heretofore have scarcely ever been a source of any profit, and have sometimes fallen short of paying the expense. Last year they published none, and the prospect of remuneration this year is not encouraging, but as faithful sentiments of the press they are bound to make every effort for the political regeneration of the country.

[The price of the paper will be ONE DOLLAR for the session, payable in advance, as heretofore.]

[Our friends in the several towns in the State will confer a lasting favor upon us, by procuring subscribers for the Thrice-Weekly.]

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